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# the organized farmer

Vol. 26 March 1, 1965, Edmonton, Alberta No. 7

## ATTEND OPENING OF LEGISLATURE



A splendid foursome from the Farmers' Union took in the February 18 opening of the Alberta Legislative Assembly. Meeting in the president's office before going down to hear Lieutenant Governor J. Percy Page read the Speech from the Throne, are left to right, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Babey, and F.W.U.A. president Mrs. Johnston with her husband Russell. According to the Throne Speech, amendments to various statutes affecting agriculture will be submitted for consideration at this session. Included will be The Marketing of Agricultural Products Act. Also an expanded program of assistance to Rural Mutual Telephone Companies will be carried out by Alberta Government Telephones to improve standards of service. The F.U.A. will be very interested in the outcome of these, and several other matters slated to come before this session.

## How Far Can Co-operative Integration Go?

Vertical integration, forward and backward — toward the consumer and toward the source of raw materials — is no new phenomenon. The shoe industry has retailed its products for many years and the paper industry exploits its own forests — to mention only two examples.

After World War II, the tendency to integrate the agricultural industry made headway in the form of "contact farming." At the beginning it aroused great hopes among the farmers, but they soon felt that it actually presented a threat to their independence, often without improving their income.

It is obvious that farmers can improve their position only by their own efforts — by self-help, mutual aid, co-operative action and by integrating the processing and the trade of farm products, not by being integrated. But the question is: how far can the farmers push integration forward through agricultural co-operatives?

### In Best Interests

According to Professor E. Fred Koller, farmers' co-operatives can push integration as long as there is a return and the "available volume of business, capacity of management, financing and marketing conditions" permit. This might mean pushing integration as far as the consumer. Such developments are already a reality. In New York area, for example, farmers' co-operatives have established supermarkets called P and C (producers and consumers). Also some recent information suggests that an Ohio farm co-operative organization "has its eye on the huge A and P chain". It would therefore be interesting to consider whether such developments would ultimately be in the interest of the farmer and the agricultural industry.

The aim that the farmer pursues by co-operative action is to

obtain the real value of his products, not to realize a profit from non-farming activities. The farmer is anxious, as a rule, to keep his feet firmly on his farm, not to encroach in other economic fields outside agriculture; he wants to integrate economic activities, as far as this practice means that co-operative integration on the part of the farmer can and should go as far as the farm value is the main component in the price of the product handled.

### Draw The Line

Farmers' co-operatives should and do successfully operate slaughterhouses because in the price of the product obtained (meat) the value of farm product (livestock) is the main component. But if they start operating shops to retail meat, they might have gone too far in view of additional capital, labour and overall expenditures involved. They would definitely go too far if they opened grills and restaurants to obtain a still better return. By then the farmer might become a butcher, a restaurateur and his farming activity will probably suffer.

In certain individual commodities farmers' co-operatives can and do successfully push integration as far as the ultimate consumer. Such is the case of retailing milk by co-operative dairies. But here the farm value remains the principal element in the price paid by the consumer.

What farmers need is improvement of their bargaining position. This would require them to market co-operatively as large a percentage of their total production as possible. Such is the case, say, in Denmark or Sweden. Pushing co-operative integration far is no solution for the agricultural industry if only part of the farm production is involved.

The idea of covering the whole economic process — from the farmer to the consumer by farm-

## PROJECT: DISCOVERY REPORT TO BE RELEASED MARCH 9th

Unveiling of the report on Project: Discovery, the extensive F.U. & C.D.A. study of farm attitudes, situations, and aspirations, will take place next Tuesday and Wednesday. The Project was under the direction of Dr. L. B. Doscher, Research Consultant.

The report, contained in a 160 page volume, is the result of nearly 2,000 separate interviews with farm operators in the province. These were selected at random, so as to get an accurate picture of farm conditions, and of farmers themselves, in Alberta. All parts of the province were covered.

By far the majority of this work was done by volunteers. Mrs. Kay Dowhaniuk, Director of F.U. & C.D.A., states that the Project could never have been carried out successfully on the scale it was without this help. And Dr. Doscher said during the survey that quality of the work done by the volunteer interviewers was second to none. Mrs. Doscher is presently living in New York City.

Dr. Doscher has worked for the past several months at compiling information into readable form. Interviewing was completed early last fall. Now, the book has been assembled, and will be made available to the public.

Press Conferences have been called for March 9 in Edmonton, and March 10 in Calgary. After that, copies of the book, or else a summary of it, will go to all those volunteers upon whom the whole success of the project rested.



**NEW DEPUTY MINISTER of Agriculture** is Dr. E. E. Ballantyne, who succeeds R. M. Putnam. Mr. Putnam has stepped down for health reasons. Dr. Ballantyne has been succeeded at his former post as Director of Veterinary Services for the Alberta Department of Agriculture by Dr. J. G. O'Donoghue.

ers' co-operatives, may be compared to the idea once put forward by the economist Charles Gide: he wanted the consumers' cooperative to cover the whole economic process and ultimately take over agricultural production. But Gide himself had to abandon the idea as unrealistic.

— Courtesy of Co-op Union of Canada



Dr. L. B. Doscher, Ph.D.

## F.U.A. BONSPIEL ON THE MARK

Once again, the FUA Provincial Curling Final gets under way at the Edmonton Sportex March 9 — 10 — 11. Fourteen rinks are expected this year, up three from before.

Because of cramped draws last year, when the final was only a two day affair, it has been stretched to three days for the re-newal. The winner will have to survive a double knock-out battle.

On Tuesday evening, the curlers will be treated to a sumptuous supper at the Coachman Motor Inn. This will be co-sponsored by the Alberta Wheat Pool and the FUA. Curling begins at 10 a.m. Tuesday.



**HARD AT WORK:** Farmers Union and Co-operative Development Association Policy Council, and Advisory Committee meetings were held last week in the Coachman Motor Inn in Edmonton. Part of the dedicated crew trying to see into the future at the meeting of the Advisory Committee in the morning are, left to right, Jim McFall - Secretary, Allan Gibson - chairman of the F.U. & C.D.A. Advisory Committee, F.U. & C.D.A. Director Kay Dowhaniuk, and Assistant Director and Camp Administrator Gerald Schuler. Mr. McFall is most often Secretary of the Federation of Agriculture. But he wears many other hats. Mr. Gibson is very well known in Alberta. He is presently Director of Publicity for the Alberta Wheat Pool.

## More People Needed In Professional Agriculture

Young rural people looking ahead to future employment opportunities, should consider career possibilities open to faculty of agriculture graduates.

Dean C. F. Bentley, head of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Alberta, points out that such opportunities are excellent at the present time. What is more, he says it is highly probable that a serious shortage of graduates will continue because of increasing world food problems.

A student placement officer for the National Employment Service claims that students from the faculty of agriculture are in greater demand than those from any other faculty or department of the university. It is felt that there are about 7 or 8 vacancies for every graduate student in agriculture.

Dean Bentley quotes minimum salaries presently being offered to graduating students in Agriculture as follows:

B.Sc. \$5,300 — \$5,400 and up  
M.Sc. \$5,600 — \$5,800 and up  
Ph.D. \$8,000 and up

Employment opportunities include all aspects of the industry of agriculture, such as production, research, marketing, administration processing, servicing and supplies. Openings are particularly numerous with commercial firms.

The program in the faculty of agriculture is a professional four-year one. Specialties are taken in the third and fourth years, after two years of more general studies. Science studies form the core of the program.

Young people faced with the prospect of seeking employment off the farm should consider a profession concerned with agriculture. Certainly, none are better qualified for this than boys and girls raised on a family farm.



## FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

9934 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alta.  
Phone 424-0375  
After 5:00 p.m. 489-6955

### the organized farmer

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## FORMING THE BASIC HERD

A low income year is a good time to think about forming or enlarging a basic herd.

Dr. Glen Purnell, Director of Alberta's Farm Economics Branch, says no livestock breeder can afford to overlook the advantages of a basic herd. These animals are treated as capital gain and therefore exempt from income tax. Although the herd is subject to estate tax upon the death of the owner, this rate is lower than the income tax rate.

When animals which have been raised on the farm are placed in a basic herd, they must be recorded as income for that year. If they have been bought, the owner cannot claim them as an expense against the farm. In either case the effect is an increase in taxable income for that year.

By establishing a basic herd during a low income year, says Dr. Purnell, it may be possible to avoid increasing the taxable income to the point where it falls into a higher taxation bracket.

Anyone engaged in raising cattle, sheep, pigs or horses on a regular basis is eligible to establish a basic herd. The herd can comprise one or an unlimited number of mature animals and a breeder can have several different basic herds at one time. He might have a basic herd of purebred cattle and another of commercial cattle, sheep or swine.

### Time Limits

A farmer who wants to form a basic herd before having a dispersal sale must file an application form with his taxation office 30 days before the sale date. If a farmer dies before having established a basic herd, his executor or the administrator of his estate can apply to have one established within six months after the farmer's death.

Dr. Purnell points out that farmers considering forming a basic herd must indicate this on their income tax form and submit a basic herd application, either simultaneously or later in the same tax period. Basic herd application forms can be obtained from taxation officials, accountants and often from banks.

The rules on the back of the basic herd forms should be carefully followed to prevent the applicant being turned down on a technicality. The same form and procedure are used to increase or decrease an existing basic herd.

### CORRECTION

In the last two issues of "The Organized Farmer," we ran an advertisement from the Fedefated Co-operative Feed Plant in Edmonton calling for feed grain. Between the time the ad was printed, and the particular issues in question mailed, the telephone number included in the ad was changed. The new number is 476-1155, Edmonton.

## HERE IS A PROPOSAL OF INTEREST TO ALL HOG PRODUCERS IN ALBERTA

# Alberta Swine Council Constitution

(As amended and approved by a meeting of Alberta Producers held at Edmonton November 30, 1964; and for presentation to the annual meeting of participating organizations.)

### Definitions:

"Council" means the Alberta Swine Council, and is used in this Constitution to refer to the members collectively.

"Member" means any producer of hogs, association, corporate body or group of individuals which has joined the Council as hereinafter provided.

"Executive" means a committee of members elected, named or appointed by the Board of Directors, or as hereinafter provided.

"Board of Directors" means those elected or appointed as hereinafter provided to represent the member producers and conduct the affairs of Council.

### Name:

The name shall be the "Alberta Swine Council."

### Head Office:

The Council shall have its head office in such city, town or place as may be determined from time to time by the executive.

### Membership:

A member shall be any person, or representative of a company, corporation or association, who has raised and sold hogs during the past year and contributed by way of the levy (deduction) to the Council.

### Objects:

The Council shall be an organization whose primary interest and concern is the welfare of the swine industry:

### 1. Promotion:

- Producer education
- Consumer education
- Development and expansion of export markets

### 2. Research—

- Production
- Marketing
- Quality improvement

### 3. Government Policies—

That the Alberta Swine Council be concerned with and offer assistance and advice to governments in relation to all policies affecting the swine industry

### 4. Liaison—

To promote co-ordinated effort and understanding between all segments of the swine industry.

### Fiscal Year:

The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

### Finance:

The Council shall be financed by a deduction of ten cents (10c) per head on every hog marketed for slaughter in the province of Alberta, whether slaughtered in the province or elsewhere. Those who purchase the animals and make payment to the producer to be asked to make the ten cent deduction and forward regularly to the office of the Council.

Commission firms or marketing agencies will be asked to make the deduction, as well as packers, equity and guarantee against duplicate deduction to be achieved by same being made by the party making payment to the producer and at no other level.

The levy will be collected with provision that any producer may secure a refund upon application and proof of payment to the office of the Council.

### Meetings:

An annual meeting shall be held during each calendar year, at such place and time as determined by the executive, and not later than the end of February of each year.

A general meeting shall be held at any time so ordered by the executive, or at any time by petition signed by at least 500 producer members.

Director's meetings may be held as ordered by the president, and

not less than four (4) times each year, one of which to be at the time of the annual meeting.

Executive meetings may be held at the discretion of the president, at such time, place and date as he shall designate. In the event the president fails to convene the executive, it shall be convened at the request of any two of its members.

### Notices:

Notices of annual meetings shall be given by news release and/or advertisement in all parts of the province at least 15 days prior to the meeting.

Notices of directors or executive meetings shall be mailed to those concerned, at their last known address, not less than ten (10) days prior to the meeting, or in emergency by other means to provide 48 hours notice after delivery.

### Quorum:

Quorum for the annual meeting shall be not less than fifty (50). For director and executive meetings not less than one half of those eligible.

### Order of Business:

The executive shall prepare an order of business (agenda) for all meetings, provided however that the order may be amended at the meeting by a majority vote of those attending.

### Voting:

Voting at all meetings may be by show of hands or standing, or by ballot if requested by 5% or more of those in attendance.

### Eligibility:

Each member will have one vote at any annual meeting. The chairman will not vote but will cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie vote. This voting procedure also to apply to directors and executive meetings.

### Officer Directors:

The Board of Directors shall be a total of twenty one (21) the original provisional board to be designated as follows:

(a) Seven members designated by the Alberta Swine Breeders Association (2) two. Alberta Provincial Swine Breeders Association (2) two. Record of Performance Association (1) one.

(b) Seven members designated by Alberta Federation of Agriculture (2) two; Farmers' Union of Alberta (2) two; Alberta Livestock Co-operative (2) two; Reserved (other marketing groups?) (1) one.

(c) Seven members to be designated by area, one for each agricultural reporting area of the province of Alberta.

NOTE—for the original provisional board, these to be named by directors at the first meeting by those from sub-sections (a) and (b) of this section.

Subsequently, the board of directors may specify that regional meetings be called in each of the seven areas, where member producers may elect a representative(s) for the district.

### Term of Office:

Directors are to hold office for a term of one year, terminating at the conclusion of the annual meeting.

### Officers:

The board of directors shall meet immediately following the annual meeting to elect the executive of seven (7) of their members for the ensuing year. The directors will elect a president and vice-president from the executive.

A secretary shall be appointed by the directors.

### Duties and Responsibilities— PRESIDENT—

The president shall  
(a) Be the chief executive officer of the Council;

(b) When present, preside at all annual or general, directors and executive meetings;

(c) Have general management of the affairs of the Council and supervision of other officers and employees;

(d) At the annual meeting submit a report of the business and affairs of the Council, together with such comments as he shall deem appropriate;

(e) Represent the Council or cause it to be represented at appropriate times and places.

### VICE-PRESIDENT—

The vice-president shall, in the absence of the president, be vested with all of his powers and responsibilities, and shall perform all of his duties.

### SECRETARY-TREASURER—

The secretary-treasurer (manager) shall

(a) Attend all meetings of the Council, directors and executive;

(b) Keep, or cause to keep, a suitable file wherein shall be recorded:

1. A copy of the constitution and of the by-laws, if any;

(2) The names and addresses of members, and/or member representatives (as known);

3. All materials and documents of value.

(c) Record all of the proceedings of meetings in a book to be kept for that purpose;

(d) Give or cause to be given, notice of all meetings in the manner as hereinbefore prescribed;

(e) Keep, or cause to be kept, complete and accurate records of the financial affairs of the Council;

(f) Deposit all monies received in a bank or banks as directed by the executive, and make all necessary disbursements;

(g) Render a report to the Council, the executive or the president including an audited financial statement as required;

(h) At the discretion of the executive, and at the expense of Council, be bonded, and

(i) Perform all other such duties and services as may properly be prescribed by the Council, executive and/or president.

### Audit:

The annual meeting shall appoint the auditor for the ensuing year.

### Expenses, Income & Property:

The income and property of the Council from whatever source derived, shall be applied solely toward the promotion and furtherance of the Objectives of the Council, and no part thereof shall be paid or transferred directly by way of bonus or otherwise as profit or gain to any member, past, present or future or to any persons claiming through any member, provided however that nothing herein contained shall prevent the bona fide payment of remuneration to any secretary, treasurer, manager, officer, clerk or servant, or other person or persons for services rendered, whether such are members of the Council or not; and the expenses of the Directors or other officers incurred in doing the business of the Council.

### By-Laws:

Within the context of this Constitution, the Board of Directors may draft and approve by-laws, which will have the same authority and power and be a part of the Constitution, and to be in effect when so ordered.

The original Provisional Board to bring in by-laws as necessary to govern operations to the first annual meeting for approval.

(A permanent wording to this by-law section may have to be provided following legal or authoritative advice)

### Amendments:

The Constitution may be amended or revised at any annual or general meeting properly constituted, provided a Notice to Amend the Constitution has been submitted to the Secretary at least sixty (60) days prior to the meeting; and the Notice of meeting, whether published or mailed, includes notification of the intent of the amendment.

A two-thirds majority of elig-

ible voters attending the annual or general meeting shall be required to approve a Constitutional Amendment.

### Provisional Board of Directors:

The original provisional Board of Directors following formation of the Council shall hold office for a period of not more than two (2) years and shall conduct the affairs of the Council from its inception to the second 31st of December following their full report and recommendations in all matters.

### Dissolution

In the event that it becomes necessary or expedient to dissolve the Council, its net assets shall be distributed as directed by the Board of Directors, subject to legal and statutory limitations.

### Advisory Committees:

The Board of Directors may authorize and advise the President and Executive Committee to name and appoint Advisors and Advisory Committees in any and all matters deemed advisable. Any person or persons so appointed may meet with the Executive and/or Board of Directors or separately as deemed necessary, but any decisions are subject to approval of the Executive or Board of Directors.

### END OF CONSTITUTION

### NOTES

### Levy:

The proposed deduction of ten cents on every hog sold for slaughter by Alberta producers would be applied only at this time, and no levy would be made on animals sold for breeding purposes, or as weaners or feeders.

To further guarantee against more than one deduction being made on each animal, it is proposed that the deduction be made ONLY by the packer, marketing agency or other (s) making the direct payment to the producer (seller) when the animal is sold for slaughter purposes.

### Organization:

It is proposed that the Swine Council in due course and at the proper time, apply for Charter under the Society Act, or other provincial legislation.

### Permanent Council:

This provisional constitution provides only for the establishment of the original provisional Board of Directors. The November 30th meeting gave some indication toward policy, and charged the original provisional Board with the responsibility of preparing and presenting to the first regular annual meeting a formula and section of the permanent Constitution covering.

The principle of proportional representation on a regional or area basis with relation to numbers of hogs produced and marketed annually to be a factor in establishing the nature and set-up of the permanent Board.

Please send in your comments on this proposed Swine Council constitution. Do you agree with the objects? What about the proposed methods of financing? Look for further articles on the proposed Swine Council in future issues of "The Organized Farmer."

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### LIVESTOCK

LACOMBS: Boars and Glts. R.O.P. Guaranteed Breeders. Top Grades. E. W. Davies, R.R. 1, South Edmonton, Ph. 399-8207

### FARM MACHINERY

MACHINERY FOR SALE — 180 amp Marquette Welder with built-in battery charger, cables and helmet. New condition. Cost \$335.00. Will take the first \$175.00. A. Haderer, 3864 Brighton Drive, Calgary.

Allis Chalmers "B" Tractor. Repainted, motor good. Good chow tractor. \$150. Also A.H.H. 11. 2 h.p. Wisconsin Engine with clutch assembly. New condition \$125. Contact Box 100 at the Farmers' Union of Alberta, 9934 - 106 St., Edmonton.

### FARM LANDS

RANCH FOR SALE—1120 acres deeded, 320 acres grazing permit; located Grande Valley 30 mi. east of Calgary. Apply R. Watson, Ste 204, 1440 Memorial Drive N.W., Calgary.



Editorial . . .

Crop Insurance

The new Alberta Crop Insurance Corporation with its three pilot areas is a step in the right direction. While we, as farmers, may not agree with all the proposals and regulations as put forth in the scheme it is our duty to support it.

Far more good can be realized by working within the scheme, and thereby helping find and rectify the shortcomings of such a program, than to stay out of it because of minor objections. No doubt there will be annual changes necessary as the plan progresses and difficulties arise. Only with the full support of the farmers in the three areas can the plan prove successful, and complete provincial coverage become a reality.

Crop insurance is not supposed to be a cure-all but is to guarantee the costs of production. All the monies paid in by the farmer will be returned to the farmer in the long term operation. It will give stability to the farmer and to the other areas dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood.

Crop insurance does not replace hail insurance. Crop insurance guarantees the costs of production and will replace hail insurance in the low yield brackets. However, if a good crop is partially damaged and still yields above the basic for crop insurance, hail insurance would be of value. The two go hand in hand.

Let all of us in the test areas give the crop insurance scheme our full support to guarantee its success and future.  
—D. H. G.

HON. IRENE PARLBY SCHOLARSHIP FUND

1962 - 1963

April	4-5	— Stony Plain FWUA #501	2.00
	9-10	— Wild Rose FWUA #1108	5.00
	9-10	— Heath FWUA #705	2.00
	15	— Notre Dame FWUA #608	5.00
	23-24	— In memory of H. D. Mackay	5.00
May	3-6	— Rosyth FWUA #709	10.00
	3-6	— Mrs. Anna Archibald Meyer	5.00
	13	— Berrywater FWUA #1202	5.00
	22-24	— West Wind FWUA #1217	2.00
	22-24	— Drumheller East FWUA #1111	2.00
	10-12	— In memory of Mrs. Viola Lutz	5.00
June	17	— Pelican FWUA #707	5.00
July	2-3	— Westlock FWUA #308	3.00
	2-3	— In memory of R. Gillette	5.00
	15, 17	— Fort Saskatchewan FWUA	5.00
	25-31	— Mrs. Braithwaite	7.00
Aug.	13-15	— E. Seefeldt	2.00
	16-19	— In memory of Mrs. Jones	10.00
	16-19	— In memory of Frank Pinnell	2.00
	16-19	— In memory of Elizabeth Ann Jones	3.00
	16-19	— Mrs. Braithwaite—Shady Nook FWUA	2.00
	20-21	— Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Sissons	5.00
Sept.	3-5	— Elipse FWUA	5.00
	10-13	— In memory of W. Stelmach	1.50
	10-13	— In memory of E. A. Jones	1.50
	16-17	— Jenny Lind FWUA #1305	2.00
Oct.	1-3	— Mr. and Mrs. Hallum	2.00
	15-16	— Hussar FWUA #1304	2.50

(Continued on page 4)

EDUCATION IN CHINA

By Mrs. Russell Johnston

While in China last October the Canadians with the F.U.A. delegation visited many kindergartens, elementary and middle schools, two universities, a theological seminary and cultural palaces. The children and young people everywhere were very friendly greeting their "foreign guests" with the customary hand clapping. We fell in love with the friendly, happy children in the nurseries and kindergartens.

Ancient Chinese People

In ancient times Chinese culture in all fields, and especially the arts and philosophy, was far in advance of the western world. Confucius (500 B.C.) who was the first private teacher in China and the first to devote his whole life to teaching, taught the total development of man. Believing that in education there is no class distinction, he taught about 3000 pupils from all classes of society. His teachings were based upon wisdom, love and courage aiming to develop the intellectual, spiritual and physical sides of man.

The works of Confucius contain moral judgments which became the standard ethics for Chinese governments for 2000 years. He believed that only a talented man should rule and that his people should enjoy happiness and prosperity. He should rule by moral example rather than by force, rely on education and elevate capable men to responsible positions.

The Chinese developed writing, paper, printing, painting and many crafts during some of the earlier dynasties. There were periods of regression but during the Ming dynasty the ancient culture was revived. The Manchu conquerors from the north found a rich culture which they plundered to satisfy their own personal desires. During the Manchu dynasty the common people and also the women, under a feudal system were practically slaves. The revolution of 1911 led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen brought some emancipation and better education to the people. However the Japanese during the invasion of China, exterminated many of the educated Chinese leaders.

Education To-day

The people we met in China told us that prior to the "liberation" of 1949, few children in the communes or the factory areas were able to go to school. Now, they proudly told us, their children were in kindergartens and elementary schools, large numbers were in middle school (junior and senior high school) and many were in university.

KINDERGARTENS

In China we visited many kindergartens, serving children from three to seven years of age, both in the communes and in the cities where they were connected with factories, the university and residential areas. In some the children stayed all week and went home for the weekend. In others the children came early in the morning when their parents went to work. In these latter each class had a classroom and a room with cots for a rest period. In Canada we have not yet developed kindergartens for all. In China this was done to free the mothers for productive work. As is true of Canadian schools, the kindergartens in Chinese cities seem to be better equipped and staffed than are the rural kindergartens.

The Pia Hei Kindergarten in Peking had 30 children before 1949 and now has 330, ages 3 to 7, mainly from the homes of office staff and professional people. These children stay all week and go home for the weekend. They have two women doctors and a nursing staff. In cases of serious illness they are taken to hospital. The children in this school have had no measles and no serious illness for four years.

Their aims are: 1. to give them complete care so their parents are able to concentrate on their own work. 2. to develop good health

habits and good manners. 3. to develop a base for primary education by— (a) developing in the child the idea for service for the good of all (socialist minded) (b) providing education, combined with productive labor, which will develop them physically (culturally and intellectually).

The graceful children love to dance and sing. In most kindergartens they entertained us with special dances. In Wuhan we were greeted with a welcoming dance and song. They then danced some of the traditional dances of the 12 Chinese nationalities, a sword dance, one honoring the brave air-men, one a dance of happiness for the vastness of the commune and a dance of happiness thanking Chairman Moa for their National Day. Many of the dances in the kindergartens are interpretive—e.g. 1. a butterfly dance (we love each other) 2. a dance in which the old man was unable to pull a turnip until the old lady, the young girls, the dog, the cat and the cock pulled on his coat tails (co-operation).

The six-year-old children are learning to count and to read Chinese characters in which a phonetic system is taught. They are also learning to use the 26 Roman letters to read Chinese phonetically.

Most of the buildings in the kindergartens were good with central courtyards, trees, flowers and good play equipment. They are staffed with directors who are university trained and teachers who have completed middle school and have two years of special training. These girls are often taking night-school training, endeavoring to obtain a university degree. There are usually two teachers for each class, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. The children coming at seven or eight in the morning, before their parents go to work, have classes, play periods, their meals and a rest period. The only cost to the parents is for their food and on the communes the food is free.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

(Junior & Senior High Schools)  
We visited a spacious and well equipped elementary school on a tea plantation near Hangchow and a middle school in the city. The middle school, partially subsidized by the government, had 38 classes, 1826 students of whom 500 were boarding students and 150 teachers and staff. It was built in 1908 as normal school and became a middle school in 1923. They had two teaching buildings, one office and five dormitories for teachers and students. There was a science building with chemistry, physics and biology labs, a library, a farm, a factory, well equipped play grounds, swimming pool, gymnasium and kitchen. The school was old with adequate equipment some of which they made themselves. They seemed to be following a curriculum similar to that of Canadian high schools. They took one foreign language, either English or Russian, in both junior and senior high school.

They carried out the government's threefold educational policy: 1. proletarian politics; 2. teaching with labor (farm and factory); 3. cultural education. All take part in physical labor to develop them physically and to develop the view point of labor with a better understanding than could be obtained from books only. They average nine months in the class room, one month physical labor and two month vacation.

Every two weeks they have a half day of physical labor. We saw students in a welding class making equipment for the school. Each year they take students to the commune farms for two weeks.

They seem to be achieving good results. In recent years non have been expelled, few have had to repeat a grade, a few have withdrawn for health reasons but roughly 90% graduate from the senior high school. A few go on to technical school but must go on to university from this particular school.

Nanking University

We visited both the Peking and the Nanking Universities where students worked diligently, apparently achieving standards comparable to Canadian standards. The students like other people in China dressed plainly, were clean, neat and a few were well patched. Their greatest concern is to achieve an education.

The Nanking University buildings, some of which are new, are in beautiful parklike surroundings and are typically Chinese in architecture. We were told that it was built as St. John's Teachers' College in 1903 and later became a university but developed very slow under the Kuomintang with only 600 students and poor equipment. In 1949 it was formally named Nanking University and in 1952 it was reorganized. It now has 12 departments which include geology, astronomy, physics, chemistry, mathematics, Chinese language and literature, history, foreign languages, etc. Since 1949 it has developed rapidly under great difficulties increasing the facilities and equipment 18 times. Now 900 teachers and 200 staff members serve 6,000 students, 20% of whom are women.

The state provides 80% of the students with partical or complete assistance to cover their board. Dormitory residence and medical care are free. Generally speaking there is free choice of a career but the government has an overall plan outlining the needs in the various fields. The students spend eight months in university, 2½ months holiday and 1½ months of physical labor. Chinese and foreign language students spend some time on the commune farms.

We were told that the education policy combines education with productive labor and political policy. Emphasis is placed on the fact that they should serve the people, aim at an all round development and read certain political books, to develop them morally, during their five-year term. These include a study of Chairman Mao's works. During the first three years they acquire basic knowledge and then spend two years specializing in their chosen field.

The administrators were very proud of the fact that practically all of their equipment was made in China and most of it in Nanking. We visited two chemistry buildings and one physics building. In one lab second year students were doing a chemical analysis with instruments and in another they were making an analysis without modern instruments. The director of the physics department, a lady who spoke perfect English, told me that they needed more equipment to provide adequately but they were gradually getting it. Groups of students were working in an electronics lab, a class on camera techniques, light experimentation, strength of materials, etc. In the bio-chemistry lab for third year students were two large pictures, one of Charles Darwin and one of the Chinese student who was the founder of Chinese medicine nearly 400 years ago.

Continuing Education

The Chinese people recognize the importance of education for their people. They also recognize the need to educate adults and even

(Continued on page 4)

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**EDUCATION IN CHINA . . .**  
(Continued from page 3)  
older people. They are making a concerted effort to provide continuing education for all. The workers attended special classes in connection with the factories and various activities in the workers' cultural palaces in connection with their trade unions. Many of their communities and factories have libraries.  
An effort is being made to wipe out illiteracy. At one embroidery factory we were told that illiteracy had been wiped out. The workers studied two hours, twice a week, a total of four hours, choosing two subjects of general culture. In this factory 30% (older women) have primary education, 60% have middle school knowledge and 10% have higher education. They also have a spare-time school.  
As a result of shortage of material for paper, bulletin boards in the street are in common use. As we travelled through China we often saw crowds of people reading these bulletins to get the latest news, records of achievement, announcements, etc. Another source of information was the public radio and television.

**Sales Tax Refund**  
The Quebec provincial government will reimburse provincial sales taxes to countries and Canadian provinces taking part in EXPO '67.  
A provincial order-in-council says the sales tax money will be paid back in the six months following the end of the World Exhibition.  
Sales taxes paid on building materials for pavilions, furniture, exhibits, advertising and publicity will be paid back to the exhibitors.

**OUR POTATOES IN DEMAND**  
An overall potato shortage on the North American Continent is one of the main reasons for Alberta's potato shortage, according to provincial supervisor of horticulture P. D. McCalla.  
Mr. McCalla says many areas are now turning to us to supplement their supplies because they know the high reputation of our potatoes.  
Alberta netted gems took the top three places at the 1964 Toronto Royal Winter Fair in a class where 50 per cent of the points were given for cooking quality and 50 per cent for appearance.

# Let's Be Realistic About Interest Rates

There has been considerable talk about passing laws that would force credit grantors to show the true rate of interest in plain terms, but nothing too much has come out of the talk.  
However, local credit unionists, through the Credit Union League of Alberta, have made their own contribution to the situation.  
It is a small pamphlet that offers a formula for figuring out your own interest costs. And while the formula at first glance looks like a complicated problem in algebra, you really don't have to be a whiz at anything more than simple multiplication and division to work it out.  
It looks like this:  
$$\frac{2 \times P \times C}{A \times (N \text{ plus } 1)} = R$$
  
A is the amount of cash or credit received, or the actual cash price of the item you buy. N is the number of payments you will have to make. P is the number of payments per year. C is the total charges, including all service and insurance charges. R is the interest rate in terms of simple interest.  
The example given by the credit unionists covers a case of a \$100 loan borrowed at 6 per cent and payable in 12 monthly instalments.  
$$\frac{2 \times 12 \times 6}{100 \times (12 \text{ plus } 1)} = \frac{144}{1300} = 11.08 \text{ per cent}$$
  
To get the item "C" when you buy something on a deferred payment plan, add up all the payments you will have to make and deduct from the total the amount you would have to pay immediately if it were to be a cash deal.  
The answer you get may surprise you.  
In fact, one local credit union official, when he applied the formula to the payments being made by a young man who was seeking a new loan to consolidate his debts, found the youth was paying 59 per cent in interest through his current "easy" payments. That way lies financial disaster.  
—taken from Calgary Albertan

# Beef Grading Factors Considered

Federal government beef graders take age, confirmation, finish and quality into consideration when grading beef.  
John Leask, a CDA Production and Marketing official, told Lethbridge cattle feeders recently that weight was not a factor in beef grading. Finish of a carcass had a minimum weight requirement.  
Sex was not a decisive factor either, he said. There were instances when young bulls graded Canada Choice, though it was rare.  
Heavy male calves were not bought by packers for veal, he told one questioner, because they lacked finish. On the contrary, heavy heifer calves frequently carried good finish.  
**Color**  
Type of feed could affect the color of a carcass finish (the fat), he said.  
Selling cattle on a rail grade basis eliminated the need for live weighing and for estimating shrink, yield, and grade. However, producers who wanted to follow an animal through from live to carcass stage faced the problem of identification. Anyone who comes up with a satisfactory identification method would make a fortune from it, he predicted. Tattooing, used for hog identification, would not work for beef because cattle hides are taken off early in processing. Identification was the responsibility of the owner.  
Research was also needed in the field of dark-cutting beef, said Mr. Leask. He knew of one packing plant where recorded music was played to the animals to soothe them. It was probably impractical to use tranquillizer drugs at the killing stage, as the process of injecting them might create more unrest among the animals. There was a belief that darkness in meat could be traced to cattle subjected to extended stress and strain prior to slaughter.

# BULLETIN BOARD

A short summary of Farm Organization Doings in the Province of Alberta during the next three weeks.

**F.U.A. DISTRICT 6 SUB-DISTRICT CONVENTIONS**  
Arrangements have been made to hold sub-district conventions as follows:  
Sub-district 1—March 18 at ANDREW.  
Sub-district 2—March 13 at CLOVER BAR SCHOOL  
Sub-district 3—March 20 at HOLDEN  
Sub-district 4—March 10 at INNISFREE  
Sub-district 5—March 16 at TWO HILLS  
All locals are urged to send representatives to the convention in your area.  
**County of Mountain View**—workshop for local and sub-district officials—March 9 at Didsbury.

**F.U.A. DISTRICT 3 SUB-DISTRICT CONVENTIONS**  
March 16—10:00 a.m. Athabasca Community Centre  
March 18—10:00 a.m. Westlock Anglican Parish Hall  
March 20—2:00 p.m. Plamondon  
March 23—10:00 a.m. Freedom Hall  
\* \* \*  
**Sub-district of Knee Hill** convention in Crossroads Hall March 16.

**DISTRICT CONVENTIONS**  
District 13—Tuesday, March 16 at Medicine Hat.  
District 14—Wednesday, March 17 at Lethbridge.  
Be sure to send your full quota of delegates. You are allowed one delegate for each 10 members or major portion thereof. Visitors are welcome.  
Mr. Paul Babey, F.U.A. President, will attend both meetings. In the evening of March 17, he will speak at a meeting of the Standard Local F.U.A.  
Mr. Babey will also be speaking at the following meetings: March 25—ELK POINT (evening); March 29—BEAVERLODGE (afternoon) and GRANDE PRAIRIE (8 p.m.); March 30—WOKING Legion Hall (2 p.m.), and at EAGLESHAM (8 p.m.); March 31—FAIRVIEW (2 p.m.) and NAMP (8 p.m.); April 1—HIGH PRAIRIE; April 2—CAMROSE (evening); April 13—N.D.P. convention in Edmonton.  
**Farm Young People's Night** at THORHILD, Saturday, April 3.

SEND YOUR BULLETIN BOARD NOTICES AT LEAST TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

## HON. IRENE PARLBY SCHOLARSHIP FUND

(Continued from page 3)

1963 - 1964		
Nov.	25-26 — Mrs. Braithwaite	1.50
Dec.	17 — Mrs. F. A. Sissons	25.00
	18-19 — Mrs. Knott	3.00
1964		
Jan.	2 — Mrs. Gallager	1.25
	16-17 — Eastburg FWUA	10.00
	27 — Mr. and Mrs. Sissons	2.00
	31 — In memory of G. N. Leenders	5.00
Feb.	14 — Chinook FWUA #1210	5.00
	27-28 — Golden Glow	10.00
Mar.	2-3 — Sunnibend FWUA #307	5.00
	6 — Drumheller East FWUA #1111	2.00
	9-10 — Bonanza FWUA #101	5.00
	9-10 — Westlock FWUA #308	3.00
1963 - 1964		
Mar.	12-13 — Mrs. Braithwaite	2.00
	17-18 — Heath FWUA #703	2.00
	17-18 — North Star FWUA #205	10.00
	19-30 — Sydenham Gerald FWUA #710	15.00
Apr.	3-6 — Gleichen FWUA #1014	2.00
	3-6 — In memory of Mrs. Pearson	2.00
	13-14 — Pelican FWUA	20.00
	13-14 — In memory of M. Gordon	2.00
	17-29 — FWUA #807	3.00
	28-30 — FWUA #1014	2.00
	28-30 — Chinook FWUA	10.00
May	1 — Rosalind FWUA #805	10.00
	19-20 — Fleet FWUA #804	5.00
	19-20 — Ascot FWUA #705	5.00
	19-20 — Battle River	2.00
	21-22 — Midnapore FUA #1236	5.00
	25-27 — Beddington FWUA #1003	5.00
June	8-9 — Asker FWUA	7.00
	10-11 — Mrs. J. R. Hallum	2.00
	15 — Mrs. Belik	2.00
	15 — Mrs. Newell	2.00
	15 — Aunger FWUA	5.00
	22-23 — Mrs. and Mrs. Dawson	2.00
	Mr. and Mrs. Fedyniak	5.00
	Mr. and Mrs. Johnston	3.00
	Mr. and Mrs. Hicks	2.00
	Don Silzer	1.00
	Diane Zinyk	3.00
	Mr. and Mrs. Minchau	2.00
	Mr. and Mrs. Harper	3.00
June	24-25 — Mrs. P. Belik	2.00
	24-25 — Mrs. Oldfield	5.00
	26 — Mrs. D. Sherk	5.00
July	9-14 — Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite	10.00
	15 — Mrs. Hicks	3.00
	20-21 — Mrs. and Mr. C. James	2.00
	20-21 — Mr. and Mrs. J. Hallum	2.00
Aug.	7-13 — F. A. Hicks	3.00
	7-13 — Mr. and Mrs. C. James 48May1—3080.le3	
	7-13 — Mrs. Sinclair	2.00
Oct.	26-27 — Grand Meadow	5.00
Nov.	2 — FWUA #1201	5.00
	3-6 — Lutz Grove	1.00
	9 — FWUA #115	5.00
Dec.	5 — Mr. and Mrs. R. Johnston	3.00
	14 — Mrs. Sissons	3.00
June	22-23 — Mr. and Mrs. G. Schuler	2.00

## MISSING MEMBERS

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